

1910.

**HARROW-ON-THE-HILL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

JOHN FLETCHER LITTLE,

M.B., CANTAB., M.R.C.P., LOND.,

-Medical Officer of Health for Harrow.

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HARROW-ON-THE-HILL

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Population, Estimated (middle of 1910), 17,000.

Birth-rate, 22·1. Death-rate, 5·8.

Corrected Death-rate, 6·6.

Infantile Death-rate, 39·8 per thousand births.

Houses, 3481 ; occupied, 3250 ; unoccupied, 231.

Flats, 318 ; occupied, 291 ; unoccupied, 27.

Houses & Flats occupied, 3541 ; unoccupied, 258.

**Average number of persons per house, 5 ;
per flat, 4.**

Rateable Value, £139,534.

Population 1851, 2813.

Population 1891 (census), 5725.

Area 1000 Statute Acres.

Population, 1901 (census), 10,220.

Area 2197 Statute Acres.

Population, June, 1906 (census), 13,697.

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Annual Report, 1910.

1, PARK CRESCENT, PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, W.

JANUARY 30TH, 1911.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Harrow Urban
District Council*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

POPULATION.

I estimate that the population at the middle of the year was 17,000.

The total number of houses and flats was 3,799. Of this number 3,541 were occupied, and 258 were unoccupied. The number of houses occupied was 3,250, unoccupied 291. The number of flats occupied was 291, unoccupied 27.

BIRTH-RATE.

The births of 195 boys and 181 girls were registered during the year, making a total of 376, as compared with 361 in 1909. This gives a birth-rate of 22·1 per thousand.

The average for the previous 10 years is 22·6.

The Birth-rate for England and Wales in 1910 was 24·8, and for the 136 small towns 23·7.

DEATH-RATE.

There were 99 deaths registered—50 males and 49 females—the death rate being 5·8 per thousand. This is considerably less than that of 1909, when it was 8·6 per thousand. Of these 99 deaths 33 occurred in the March quarter, 24 in the June quarter, 14 in the September quarter, and 28 in the December quarter.

There were 32 deaths in the parish of St. Mary, 36 in Roxeth, and 31 in Greenhill.

The Death-rate for England and Wales was 13·4, and for the 136 small towns 12·4.

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

The distribution of the 99 deaths according to age is as follows:—

Under 1 year	15	Under 5 years of age	...	15	
Over 1 year and under 5	..	..	0		
Over 5 and under 15	..	..	2		
Over 15 and under 25	7	Over 5 years	84
Over 25 and under 65	..	..	36		
Over 65	...	..	39		
			<hr/>				<hr/>
			99				99

DEATHS OF HARROW PAUPERS IN HENDON WORKHOUSE.

Five Harrow paupers died in the Hendon Workhouse, 4 men and 1 woman. The causes of death and their ages are as follows:—Pulmonary Phthisis, 36 years; Valvular Heart Disease, 31 years; Cancer, 66 years; Cancer, 69 years; Malignant Disease of the Throat, 74 years.

The average number of paupers belonging to the district in the Hendon Workhouse during 1910 was 37.

I have to thank Mr. Strachan, your Clerk, for procuring me the above, and other information.

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

Nine deaths have occurred during the year in the following Institutions:—

Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street.—Hypertrophic Stenosis of Pylorus, age 2 months.

Napsbury Asylum. — Cerebral softening, age 83 years.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, age 74 years.

Guy's Hospital.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Bright's disease, age 50 years.

Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street.—Pyloric Stenosis, diarrhœa, age 2 months.

St. Mary's Hospital.—Syncope, Tetanus, age 52 years.

Friedenheim Hospital.—Tuberculosis of Vertebræ, Psoas and Lumbar Abscesses, age 27 years.

7, Colosseum Terrace, St. Pancras.—Exophthalmic Goitre, operation, heart failure, age 21 years.

Wandsworth Asylum.—Tabes Mesenterica, age 8 years.

CORRECTED AND STANDARD DEATH-RATES.

The 14 deaths of Harrow residents outside the district, including the deaths of 5 Harrow paupers in the Hendon Workhouse, added to the 99 deaths registered in Harrow, gives a total of 113. From this number is deducted the death in the Harrow Cottage Hospital of one Wembley resident, giving a net total of 112, and a corrected death-rate of 6·6.

The corrected death-rate for England and Wales was 13·4, and for the 136 small towns 12·9.

For the purposes of comparison with other districts, which may have a more favourable or unfavourable population as regards its sex and age constitution, it is necessary to multiply the corrected death-rate by a factor supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health; the result is the "Standard Death-rate."

The Standard death-rate for Harrow is 7·5.

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

The Infantile Death-rate for the year was 39·8 per thousand births.

There were 15 deaths of infants under one year of age out of 376 children born, giving an infantile mortality of 39·8 per thousand children born, or 4 per cent. Of the above 15 deaths, 11 were from Prematurity, and 4 from Congenital Defects, which shows that four-fifths of the deaths were not caused by illness contracted after birth. In 1909 there were 20 deaths giving an infantile mortality

of 55·4 or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1908 there were 33 deaths giving an infantile mortality of 95 or $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This constitutes a record, as during the last ten years the lowest point reached was 55·4 and the average 80·1.

These figures show that the infantile mortality for the year was one-half the average for the past ten years.

The rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales was 106, and for the 136 small towns 104 per thousand or 10·5 per cent.

LONGEVITY OF HARROW RESIDENTS.

During the year 49 persons died over the age of 60, or 50 per cent., that is one-half of the deaths registered. Of these, 20 died between the ages of 60 and 70; 18 between 70 and 80; 9 between 80 and 90, and 2 between 90 and 100.

In 1909 the deaths over the age of 60 were 37 per cent. of the deaths registered.

HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT.

The total number of visits paid was 476. The object of these visits was as follows:—Birth enquiries, 325; Death enquiries, 14; Premature Births, 12, and Broncho-pneumonia, 2.

Infection enquiries, 137:—Mumps, 92; Whooping Cough, 35; Chicken-pox, 6; Measles, 4.

The reports of the Health Visitors show a large amount of valuable work done in a conscientious manner, which has undoubtedly resulted in the saving of lives that otherwise would have been lost.

The Health Visitors ask if any help could be given by the Council towards providing milk for the mothers and babies, in cases of extreme poverty. This I regard as a valuable suggestion, which might be acted on through the local Guild of Help and Relief Committee.

EARLIER REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

In my reports I have frequently stated my reasons for desiring the earlier registration of births, and I need not repeat them on this occasion. Upon registration your sanitary officers can immediately take steps which

should preserve the lives of many infants. I again recommend the Council to memorialise the Government to make registration compulsory within 36 hours of a birth.

The delay in carrying out this long deferred reform greatly hampers the work of your sanitary officers, and all interested in the saving of infant life.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Sixty-one cases of infectious disease were certified during the year, as compared with 48 in 1909, and 77 in 1908. They were as follows:—Scarlet Fever, 25; Diphtheria, 25; Erysipelas, 7; Enteric, 3; Puerperal, 1. There was one death from Enteric. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, or other notifiable disease.

There was one death from Influenza which is a non-notifiable disease, no deaths occurred from Measles, Whooping Cough or other non-notifiable disease.

The above shows that two deaths were caused by Infectious Diseases, and estimating the population at 17,000, gives an Infectious Disease Death Rate of 0·00012.

DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty-five cases of this disease have been certified during 1910, as compared with 10 for 1909. Happily, there was no death. I attribute this fortunate result to three causes:—

(1) To the swabbing of throats, leading to an early diagnosis, followed by the prompt use of anti-toxin.

(2) The supply of fresh anti-toxin provided by the Council, which, if injected during the first 24 hours reduces the mortality to vanishing point.

(3) The work carried on steadily week by week raising the sanitary standard of the whole district.

DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN.

A fresh supply of this valuable remedy has been kept, as usual, at the Council Offices day and night, also at the Sanitary Inspector's house, 28, Devonshire Road,

off Pinner Road, Greenhill, and at the Isolation Hospital, Roxeth. In cases of Diphtheria, if the anti-toxin is injected during the first 24 hours the prospects of recovery are good, but every hour that is lost increases the danger. Therefore, it is of vital importance that a supply should always be at hand.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Three cases were certified during the year, two of which were treated at the Isolation Hospital, and one at home. One case terminated fatally.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Fifty-six specimens were sent for examination (51 Diphtheria, 2 Enteric, and 3 Tubercle.)

The specimens were sent to the Lister Institute or the Clinical Research Association.

Apparatus for sending specimens for bacteriological diagnosis in suspected cases of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Phthisis are supplied to medical practitioners on application at the Council offices, or at the Sanitary Inspector's house, or at the Hospital.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In previous years I have drawn attention to the fact that the deaths from non-notifiable infectious diseases exceeded those from the notifiable.

I was ignorant of the ravages of the former until the death returns reached me.

Happily Dr. Young, the County Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, on the 1st of January, 1910, directed the school teachers to notify me of any cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases occurring amongst the school children.

This enabled me to send the Health Visitors to make enquiries and leave cards of instructions of precautionary measures to be taken by the parents.

During the year 137 cases of non-notifiable infectious disease were visited by the Health Visitors. They were as follows :—Mumps, 92 ; Whooping Cough, 35 ; Chicken-pox, 6 ; Measles, 4. Doubtless there were others that

did not come under their notice. No deaths occurred from any of these diseases.

I attribute this happy result largely to the excellent work of the Health Visitors. In previous years, before the appointment of these officials, heavy mortality occurred from Measles and Whooping Cough.

MUMPS.

Ninety-two cases of Mumps were enquired into by the Health Visitors, and all recovered. It should be widely known that rubbing the affected glands in the neck, during the acute stage, should never be done, as the disease is often driven to other glands with very serious consequences.

INFLUENZA.

One death resulted from this disease. The public should be aware that they are guilty of culpable rashness in unnecessarily visiting cases of this disease. It is highly infectious, and even where death does not result, the after effects, such as mental derangement sometimes cause suicide and even murder.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Twenty-four cases of Scarlet Fever (19 in 1909), 17 cases of Diphtheria (10 in 1909), and 2 cases of Enteric Fever (2 in 1909) were treated in the Hospital.

There was one death from Enteric Fever, but none from Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

Owing to the prevalence of both Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria the accommodation for cases of Enteric Fever was quite insufficient, and it became necessary to use the administration block for one female case of Enteric Fever causing much inconvenience to the nursing staff.

The question was considered by the Council and now arrangements have been made for cases of Enteric Fever to be removed to the London Fever Hospital when occasion arises.

METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

All articles of bedding, wearing apparel, curtains, rugs, etc., are removed to the Hospital and disinfected by means of steam in a Thresh's Saturated Steam Disinfecting Apparatus. Rooms are sprayed with formalin and then fumigated with vapour of formaldehyde. The staircases, passages, etc., are always sprayed with formalin.

Rooms were stripped after cases of infectious disease in fourteen instances.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Twelve deaths were caused by Phthisis, and 2 by other tuberculous diseases, or 13 per cent. of the whole mortality.

In 1909, the percentage was 12.3 ; in 1908, 11.5 ; in 1907, 5.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

Fifteen cases were certified during the year, 13 were voluntary certificates, and 2 for Poor-law patients. The voluntary certificates are paid for at the rate of 2s. 6d. each, which is the usual fee for certificates of infectious diseases.

Twenty-six rooms and 302 articles of clothing and bedding have been disinfected. Direction cards and sputum bottles are provided free. The pauper patients and the poor are visited by the Health Visitors. The medical attendants and patients find their services most valuable.

SPLITTING IN STREETS, PUBLIC PLACES, ETC..

There is great need of public notices with regard to the insanitary custom of spitting in public places, and I recommend that such notices be posted up explaining the danger to the Public Health and forbidding the practice, and thus remove one cause of the spread of Phthisis.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES.

The Council has provided for the treatment of suitable cases of Phthisis in the Mount Vernon Sanatorium, not more than three to be under treatment at the same time without special authorisation.

The patient mentioned in my Annual Report of last year was discharged from the Sanatorium in the early part of this year, and the improvement in her case has been maintained.

Another case, that of a boy aged 17 years, was sent to the Mount Vernon Hospital for a period of 40 weeks, and the recent reports from the Hospital show that he is now fit for light employment.

Two other cases were recommended for sanatorium treatment, but owing to family reasons could not leave home.

It may be a matter of surprise that the Council's beds at the sanatorium could not be kept filled, and I believe that the patients, or their guardians, or parents, do not wish the cases notified when it is in the earlier or more curable stages, and when the Council would be justified in incurring the necessary expenditure.

In some cases the patient is not informed of the nature of his complaint, and under these circumstances, the patient can only prejudice his own health and those in contact with him. Dr. Newsholme, the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, in a memorandum on administrative measures against Tuberculosis, states .

“That when a diagnosis has been secured, the
“first and most essential point is for the doctor in
“attendance to acquaint the patient with the nature
“of his illness. This is indispensable if the active
“co-operation of the patient in regard to precautions
“is to be secured. It is equally necessary for the
“patient's own welfare, which depends in large
“measure on his intelligently carrying out instruc-
“tions.”

When a case of Phthisis is notified enquiries are made by the Sanitary Officers and a card of instructions, sputum bottle and disinfectants are supplied free.

If the patient is a resident of Harrow, and the Medical attendant is of opinion that the case is suitable for

sanatorium treatment, and I concur, steps are immediately taken for removal to the Mount Vernon Hospital.

At the end of the year only 2 cases were under observation.

The question of dealing with advanced cases is one to which I would draw attention. It is distressing when visiting to see the strain on members of the family who are nursing an advanced case of Phthisis.

I recommend that when the Middlesex Districts Joint Small Pox Hospital Board have their Provisional Order confirmed empowering them to admit cases of Phthisis to Clare Hall, South Mimms, arrangements be made, where patients whose disease cannot be cured when it is first recognised, be sent there for a short term of educational treatment. It has been found that the improvement experienced during a short stay in a sanatorium is often most remarkable, even in advanced cases. In addition when the patient leaves his dwelling it is disinfected and his relatives are temporarily relieved.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Until all forms of Tuberculosis have been made notifiable sanitary authorities will not be in a position to act promptly, and the work of "stamping out" cannot be begun in earnest. But when this is done, and adequate provision is made in every county in the kingdom, 50,000 lives should be saved, and half-a-million illnesses prevented every year.

DISINFECTION OF ROOMS USED BY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

The disinfection of rooms should be systematically attended to during the time they are occupied by tuberculous patients, as well as afterwards. Unless extreme care is taken to keep the rooms of tuberculous patients disinfected other persons using them are liable to be attacked, and the disease spread abroad. It is to the interest of every member of the community that this vital sanitary precaution should be strictly observed.

HOUSE NUMBERING.

Mr. Kramm reports the following roads having been built upon sufficiently to permit of the houses being numbered, viz. :—Devonshire, Dorset, Oxford, Butler, College and Parkfield Roads, also Wellington and Victoria Terraces and part of Sussex Road.

A commencement has now been made to call upon the occupiers to re-number their houses where the original numbers have been removed.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are three houses registered.

The insanitary conditions that were found to exist at the latter part of last year were rectified, and the improved condition has been maintained.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is one Common Lodging House in the town, which has been visited and found in a satisfactory condition.

SCAVENGING.

A weekly collection of house refuse has been carried out during the year, and only seven complaints have been made.

I regret that instructions have not been given for the removal of house refuse twice a week, and urgently recommend the serious consideration of this important question, together with the provision of a refuse destructor.

DAIRY FARMS, ETC.

There are 7 Dairy Farms, 12 Milk Shops, 12 Bakehouses (1 underground), 7 Slaughter Houses, 22 Butchers Shops, 10 Fish Shops, and 7 Laundries.

Only one underground Bakehouse is now in use.

All these places have been inspected, and with a few exceptions are on the whole satisfactory.

One Bakehouse was found in a very dirty state, the windows being all broken and sacks nailed over the

window frames. Attention was called to this and the facts reported to the Council, who directed that a notice be served to rectify the insanitary conditions found to exist. When inspecting one dairy about 14lbs. of rancid butter were surrendered.

MILK FROM OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

I stated in my last Annual Report that valuable information would be obtained by having samples taken of the milk supply and sending them for examination.

Samples were taken in the early part of the year, and showed that of the first six sent for examination two were found to be tuberculous, or 33 per cent., and of the second sixteen samples sent, four were found to be tuberculous, or 25 per cent.

On the receipt of the reports from the Laboratory, letters were written to the Medical Officers of Health to the respective districts, and I was assured that all possible measures were being taken to stop the supply of infected milk.

Unfortunately, much valuable time is lost between the date of taking the sample and learning the result of examination by animal inoculation. This renders it very difficult always to prove the source of infected supplies.

At the latter part of the year ten samples were sent and showed that none of them contained Tubercle Bacilli.

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF MILCH COWS.

In my Report for 1908, I fully explained the reasons which induced me to urge the necessity of a Veterinary Surgeon being appointed to make an examination of the milch cows in the district. Some of the dairy farms are inspected by their own veterinary surgeon, and I would urge the Council to consider the best means of bringing the other dairy farms under veterinary inspection. Dr. Young, County Medical Officer of Health, recommends the immediate appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon to examine the udders of all cows not already under veterinary inspection with a view to eliminating any that may be found suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

FISH FRYING.

This process is carried on at five establishments, and the Local Government Board have sanctioned By-laws for regulating this business under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Section 51 of the Public Health Act, Amendment Act, 1907.

The supervision of these premises has not been carried out, as it will be in future, seeing that the Fish Frying By-laws are now in force.

In a recent Order of the Local Government Board it states it is the duty of the Inspector from time to time to visit and inspect the shops, and places kept or used for preparation or sale of butchers meat, poultry, fish, &c., and I hope in the near future to arrange for an inspection to be made of these and other premises at least once a week.

I believe that Harrow is the first local authority outside London to adopt such By-laws, and since they were confirmed Mr. Strachan informs me that Worcester and Great Yarmouth, at the suggestion of the Local Government Board, have applied to him for copies thereof.

WATER SUPPLY.

Analysis of the Public Water Supply (Colne Valley Water Co.) have been made four times during the year, and showed that the samples of water submitted were of satisfactory organic purity and of moderate hardness.

The following is the latest Report received from the Clinical Research Association:—

ANALYSIS.

	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solids (dried at 120° C.)	18·55	26·50
Combined Chlorine ...	1·30	1·86
expressed as Na Cl ...	2·14	3·06
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	0·35	0·50
Nitrites ...	Nil	Nil
Saline Ammonia ...	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0·0045	0·0064
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C. ...	0·024	0·034
Lead or Copper ...	Nil	Nil
Temporary Hardness ...	...	5°·5
Permanent Hardness ...	...	6°·5
Total Hardness ...	...	12°·0

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

There are 14 Ice Cream premises in the district, most of which are sweet shops.

Inspections were made during the summer and the premises found in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are seven Private Slaughter Houses in the district.

The inspections have been carried out when the slaughtering is proceeding, but owing to these places being scattered it is not possible to do them all at the same time.

The provision of a Public Slaughter House would obviate this difficulty.

Much help has been given by the butchers, who, on discovering anything wrong, have immediately informed the Inspector. This has resulted in the surrendering of five carcasses and organs, viz.—4 sheep (emaciated), 1 pig (tuberculous).

Mr. Kramm, your Sanitary Inspector, holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

No action has been taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act to provide less expensive housing accommodation. The rents paid by the working classes in Harrow bear far too high a proportion to their wages. Married men with large families have serious difficulty in finding adequate housing accommodation, and as our birth-rate is steadily declining, I would recommend the Council to consider whether it is not desirable to provide at a moderate rent healthy house room for cases where working folk have large families. By doing so a great obstacle to maintaining and increasing the birth-rate would be removed.

The limited powers conferred by the Housing of the Working Classes Act have been greatly enlarged by the Act which I deal with in the next paragraph.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The Council having considered a circular letter dated 3rd September together with the Order sent therewith respecting the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, and directed:—

(a) That the Medical Officer of Health shall cause to be prepared from time to time a list of dwelling houses the early inspection of which in his opinion is desirable.

(b) That the Inspector do carry out the house to house inspections.

(c) That the Inspector submit to the Sanitary Committee the records as at present kept of his inspections.

(d) That the Council delegate to the Sanitary Committee the considering of the records of the inspections.

A house to house inspection was made of Nos. 1 to 6 Walker's Cottages, Middle Road, where it was found that the property was very old and dilapidated. having no damp courses, no through ventilation under the floors, defective roofs, gutterings, down-pipes, &c.

The owner was written to and your Inspector met his representative who submitted a specification showing the amount of work necessary to be carried out.

The Council approved the specification, but the owner did not have the work done, having decided to close the houses.

Nos. 1 and 2 Gas Works Cottages and rooms over stables in Waldron's Road were voluntarily closed owing to the insanitary conditions that exist.

My attention having been drawn to the state of Alma Terrace and Alma Crescent a house to house inspection was made.

Although some of the houses belonging to one owner were found in a good condition, others belonging to another owner were far from satisfactory.

The houses were found damp, dirty and in some cases overcrowded and rendered such by the neglect of the owner and carelessness of the occupants.

Rain water down-pipes had been smashed, coping tiles off party walls, roofs and gutterings defective and the water allowed to run down over the walls to such an extent as to wash all the jointing material out of the brickwork.

There were many internal defects and a letter was written the owner calling upon her to carry out the necessary repairs.

The Council granted the owner time to execute the necessary work, and it is still in hand, but proceeding very slowly.

The flats which consist of 3 rooms with kitchen and scullery let at the rate of 5s. to 7s. per week.

Diphtheria having occurred at Trafalgar Terrace, Nelson Road, I directed your Inspector to make a house to house inspection when it was seen that the houses were damp in places owing to the absence of damp courses, no through ventilation under the floors, defective roofs, gutterings, &c.

The Council directed a letter to be written the owners calling upon them to provide damp courses, &c.

It is evident from correspondence with the owners that if the Council insist upon the houses being brought up to a modern standard of sanitation they will be reluctantly compelled to close them.

At the time of writing this report the owners have made arrangements for their Surveyor to meet your Surveyor and Inspector and confer on the subject and report further to the Council.

The houses are conveniently situated and let at 6s. 3d. per week.

Owners of old and dilapidated house property are averse from incurring the necessary expenditure and prefer to close the houses.

I believe if this continues there will be no alternative but for the Council to carry out a scheme for providing cheaper houses for the working classes.

The recent decisions of the Local Government Board in the Camberwell Borough Council and East Rulton Rural District Council's cases in my opinion go to prove this.

With a view to providing housing accommodation for some of the firemen near the Fire Station the Council directed the Surveyor to ascertain the cost of erecting dwellings on the Harrow Pond site, Byron Hill.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The factories, workshops, workplaces and home workers premises have been periodically inspected and as shewn in the tables.

Few sanitary defects were found to exist and were soon remedied. Attention was called by the Home Office Inspectors to two cases, one of overcrowding, and on notice being given to the occupiers of the workshops, immediate steps were taken to discontinue the cause of complaint. On the whole the factories and workshops in the district are in a satisfactory condition.

To obtain the lists of outworkers it was necessary to serve notices on the occupiers of workshops, particulars of which are set out in the tables.

The home workers' premises have been inspected and in many of them the work is only carried on for short periods of the year.

I regard the inspection of the above premises as a very important branch of public health work, helping to maintain proper sanitary conditions.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN HARROW.

The County Medical Officer of Health reports as follows:—

“The work of Medical Inspection of Children in the Public Elementary Schools placed upon the Local Education Authorities by Section 13 (1) of the Elementary Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, is carried out in Harrow by the Education Committee of the County Council which is the Education Authority for the area.

“During the year 1910 the total number of Harrow children examined in ordinary routine inspection was:—

Age.	Boys.	Girls.	
4	90	66	
7	136	137	} 919
10	121	87	
13	147	135	

“All the Schools were visited for ordinary routine inspection in each term.

“In addition to these many other visits are made in order (1) to “follow up” those children whose parents have been recommended to consult their doctors for one or other condition found in the children at the time of inspection : (2) to examine special children,

“In connection with the occurrence of infectious disease amongst scholars, a system of intercommunication between the Public Health Department of the District Council and the Medical Officer of the Education Department has been established on the lines suggested in the Memorandum of the Board of Education and Local Government Board relating to “Closure of and Exclusion from School,” and by this means the two authorities have been of mutual and useful assistance to each other. The Education Authority has also provided for the prompt notification to the Medical Officer of Health of the district on special forms of cases of non-notifiable complaints, e.g., measles, whooping cough, etc. This information is of much value in connection with the work of the Health Visitors, as they can visit the houses and impress on the parents the precautions they should take to prevent spread and the advisability of having medical advice for their affected children.”

COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

The Cottage Hospital continues its invaluable work. It benefits not only Harrow, but several of the surrounding districts. It well deserves the generous financial support of the whole neighbourhood.

There are 20 beds and 2 cots, all used alike for medical and surgical cases.

HARROW BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the district require great alteration in order to avoid troublesome complications in the future to the detriment of the public health. This question could be finally and definitely settled if the Middlesex County Council would call a conference of all the local authorities in this part of the county, with a view to arriving at an amicable arrangement. I have frequently pointed out the great anomaly presented by the Mount Park District, which is a wedge of land

reaching into the very heart of Harrow. Our neighbours at Wealdstone are desirous of encroaching on our frontiers; and at a conference, such as I have mentioned, views could be exchanged in a more satisfactory manner than if the work is done piecemeal.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. Percy Bennetts, your Surveyor, reports as follows:—

“The number of Plans approved by the Council was:—New Houses 115, Shops and Dwelling Houses 8, Public Hall 1, Schools 1, Alterations and Additions 45, Buildings not Dwellings 4, New Roads 2.

“184 houses and 9 combined shops and dwelling houses have been erected during the year and approved for occupation.

“Constant (almost daily) visits are made to all houses in course of erection, and the number of defects or contraventions of the By-laws found and remedied has been 360.

“Trouble has been experienced more particularly with one builder, and he was eventually proceeded against, and on two occasions fined for letting houses for occupation without first giving notice to the Surveyor, and before the houses were properly completed.

“The By-laws with respect to new streets and buildings have been under revision, and are now being considered by the Local Government Board.

“The Mortuary has been used in 10 cases.

“The road leading to the brickfields off Pinner Road and known as part of Vaughan Road has been declared a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large.

“The following private streets have been made up under Section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875:—Devonshire Road, Oxford Road, Dorset Road, and Sussex Road (part 1).

“The efforts made during the past few years to deal with the dust nuisance caused by motors have been successful. The method adopted is that of tarspraying, and is one which I first started in 1905. It proves to be a

very suitable method, and although on the roads subject to heavy traffic the benefit only lasts for a short period, on the other roads it proves not only beneficial from a dust prevention point of view, but economical in respect to watering, scavenging, and road maintenance. This is the reason why we have now extended the treatment to practically all the roads in the District. Last year about 37,500 gallons of tar were used.

“The treatment lessens the amount of dust, and as the surface is rendered more impervious to moisture, the roads are naturally cleaner, and at each heavy shower they get thoroughly washed. This must have had a beneficial effect on the health of the inhabitants of the district.

“An important widening of part of the Station Road south of the Technical School has been carried out, and has proved to be a great improvement, and it is to be hoped that this will be continued throughout the length of the road as time goes on.

“The Council took possession of the six acres of land purchased for allotments adjoining the Roxeth Recreation Ground in September last, and since that time nearly five acres have been let to 52 allotment holders at a rate of 10d per pole per annum. The allotments are being managed by a body of managers presided over by A. Vassall, Esq., who has always taken a great amount of interest in providing allotments for the working classes. Land for allotments has been asked for in other parts of the district, but up to the present the Council have not been able to find any which could be purchased at a suitable price.

“The new Sewage Disposal Works at Newton and the new main trunk sewer from Newton Farm to the bottom of Vaughan Road have been completed during the year and are working satisfactorily.

“The effluents from both sewage farms have on the whole been satisfactory. Arrangements are being made to take the ashes from the house refuse heap on to the land at Newton and dig it in, so as to lighten the soil, and for this purpose the Council have purchased a light railway.

“Local Government Board Inquiries have been held in connection with :—

“(a) Purchase of the Lowlands Estate as an open space.

“(b) The laying out and improvement of the Harrow Recreation Ground, Pinner Road.”

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Dr. Young, the Medical Officer of Health for the County, has forwarded me the following particulars of the County Inspectors work in Harrow for 1910.

Number of samples of milk taken ...	...	21
Number of samples of butter taken	...	33
No sample was adulterated.		

PUBLIC URINALS.

I would again recommend the Council to provide public urinals in the district. The increase of resident population, and the large number of visitors to Harrow, render such provision more urgent every day. Much avoidable inconvenience and suffering is caused by the absence of such sanitary provision.

It is essential that public urinals should be provided in various parts of the town, but Mr. Percy Bennetts, your Surveyor, says the chief difficulty is to find sites to which little objection could be raised by adjoining residents. He suggests it might be considered feasible to try and enter into some arrangement with the owners of those public-houses which have private urinals accessible from the street, by which such places could be used as public urinals.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The rainfall for the year was 28·42, which is ·94 more than in 1909, when it was 27·48.

The average for the previous ten years is 25·74.

The number of days on which ·01 or more inches of rain fell was 23 in February and December, 21 in May and August, 20 in April, 18 in November, 17 in October, 16 in January, 14 in July, 12 in June, 9 in March, and 4 in September.

The highest temperatures were 81° in June, 77° in May, 74° in July, August and September, 71° in October.

The lowest temperatures were 18° in January, 22° in November, 28° in February and December.

The highest mean temperatures were 68° in August and September, 67° in June, 65° in July and 62° in May.

The lowest mean temperatures were 30° in November, 32° in January, 35° in March, 42° in April and 44° in December.

Allow me to express my best thanks to Mr. Strachan, your Clerk, Mr. Percy Bennetts, your Engineer, and Mr. Kramm, your Inspector, for the valuable help which they have so cheerfully given me during the year.

Mr. Kramm, whose work is continually before me, has displayed the greatest energy in carrying out his multifarious duties ; and has never limited himself in time or opportunity in their performance.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FLETCHER LITTLE,

M.B., Cantab., M.R.C.P., Lond.,
Medical Officer of Health for Harrow.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 year of Age		At all Ages					Number	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*					
1900	10,540	238	22.5	20	84.0	103	9.7	4	—	6	109	10.3
1901	10,540	238	22.5	29	121.8	90	8.5	—	—	6	96	9.1
1902	10,850	251	23.1	17	67.7	88	8.1	3	—	6	94	8.6
1903	11,337	255	22.4	17	66.6	87	7.6	6	3	2	96	8.4
1904	12,313	277	22.4	30	108.0	104	8.4	6	—	10	114	9.2
1905	13,000	313	24.0	17	57.6	104	8.0	13	1	19	123	9.3
1906	13,697	327	23.2	29	88.6	115	8.4	3	—	15	130	9.4
1907	14,860	350	23.5	19	57.0	98	6.5	9	3	13	111	6.9
1908	16,132	346	21.4	33	95.0	109	6.7	11	6	10	114	7.1
1909	16,800	361	21.4	20	55.4	146	8.6	13	1	14	165	9.8
Averages for years 1900-1909	13,006	295	22.6	23	80.1	104	8.0	6	1	10	115	8.8
1910	17,000	376	22.1	15	39.8	99	5.8	11	1	14	112	6.6

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 2,197. At the Census of 1901 :—Total population at all ages, 10,220. Number of inhabited houses, 1,893. Average number of persons per house, 5.3.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Notifiable Disease	Cases notified in whole District						Total Cases notified in each locality.			No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'ds	S. Mary's.	Roxeth.	Greenhill	S. Mary's.	Roxeth.	Greenhill
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	25		16	7	2		10	8	7	3	7		17
Erysipelas ...	7		1		6			4	3				8
Scarlet fever ...	25	3	16	5	1		10	5	10	10	5	9	24
Enteric fever ...	3			2	1		1		2		2		2
Puerperal fever	1				1			1					
TOTALS ...	61	3	33	14	11		21	18	22	13	12	18	43

Isolation Hospital, Newton Fields, Harrow.	Total available beds, 10.
Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.	Small Pox Hospital, Clare Hall, South Mimms.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR
1910.

Causes of Death	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "non- Residents" in Public Insti- tutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...								
Enteric Fever	1				1			1
Epidemic Influenza ...	1						1	
Enteritis								
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	12				3	8	1	
Other tubercular diseases	2					2		2
Cancer, malignant disease	12			1		5	6	1
Bronchitis	4	1				1	2	
Pneumonia	2	1					1	1
Pleurisy								
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs	4					3	1	
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver								
Premature birth... ..	11	11						
Diseases and accidents of parturition								
Heart diseases	13					5	8	
Accidents	1					1		
Suicides	1				1			1
All other causes ...	35	2		1	2	11	19	5
All causes	99	15	0	2	7	36	39	11

TABLE V.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

Cause of Death	Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age															Total Deaths under One Year
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes { Certified ... Uncertified	10 1		1	1	11 2	1							1			13 2
Chicken-pox ...																
Measles ...																
Scarlet Fever ...																
Diphtheria :																
Whooping Cough																
Diarrhœa, all forms																
Enteritis, Muco- enteritis, Gastro- enteritis ...																
Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh																
Premature Birth...	9		1	1	11											11
Congenital Defects	1				1											1
Injury at Birth ...																
Want of Breast-milk																
Atrophy, Debility, } Marasmus }	1				1											1
Tuberculous																
Meningitis																
Tuberculous Peri- tonitis: Tabes																
Mesenterica																
Other Tuberculous Diseases																
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																
Convulsions ...																
Bronchitis ...																
Laryngitis ...																
Pneumonia ...						1							1			2
Suffocation, over- lying																
Other Causes ...																
	11		1	1	13	1							1			15

Births in the year : legitimate 371 ; illegitimate 5.

Deaths from all Causes at all ages 112.

Population (estimated to middle of 1910) 17,000.

Deaths in the year : legitimate 15 ; illegitimate 0.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT HARROW DURING THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

By J. PERCY BENNETTS, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Month	Hygrometer		Temperature				Rainfall				Wind
	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Max.	Min.	Earth		Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.		No. of Days on which .01 or more fell	Pre- vailing Wind
					1ft.	4ft.		Depth	Date		
JANUARY.											
Means.....	37.48	37.42	44.36	32.97	39.86	45.12	..	...	...	...	W.
Highest	50.00	49.00	55.00	34.00	44.00	45.00	1.66	0.35	23rd	16	S.W.
Lowest	19.00	19.00	43.00	18.00	35.00	43.00	...	...	...	...	N.W.
FEBRUARY.											
Means.....	39.44	37.23	44.94	46.34	33.58	42.00	...	...	...	...	S.W.
Highest	51.00	49.00	55.00	48.00	42.00	42.00	3.42	0.69	20th	23	W.
Lowest	33.00	32.00	40.00	28.00	35.00	42.00	...	...	..	...
MARCH.											
Means..	36.87	35.80	50.39	35.10	40.97	49.45	...	...	...	...	N.W.
Highest	50.00	47.00	56.00	46.00	43.00	44.00	1.04	0.46	9th	9	N.E.
Lowest	35.00	33.00	41.00	30.00	39.00	42.00	...	...	..	...	S.W.
APRIL.											
Means.....	40.07	48.00	55.80	42.10	44.97	45.23	...	...	...	...	S.W.
Highest	56.00	54.00	65.00	51.00	49.00	45.00	1.40	0.30	28th	20	W.
Lowest	40.00	37.00	47.00	38.00	40.00	44.00	...	...	.	...
MAY.											
Means.....	53.32	46.80	62.29	49.19	31.09	48.00	..	...	...	...	N.E.
Highest	68.00	72.00	77.00	52.00	57.00	50.00	2.55	0.59	19th	21	N.W.
Lowest	42.00	46.00	51.00	31.00	45.00	47.00	...	...	...	...	W.
JUNE.											
Means.....	59.86	57.13	67.56	52.00	59.68	53.46	...	...	...	...	N.E.
Highest	67.00	74.00	81.00	60.00	65.00	56.00	2.08	0.45	10th	12	N.W.
Lowest	52.00	50.00	54.00	45.00	55.00	51.00	...	...	...	...	S.W.
JULY.											
Means	58.00	54.17	65.90	51.70	58.40	57.40	...	...	...	...	N.W.
Highest	65.00	60.00	74.00	58.00	60.00	57.00	2.31	0.55	5th	14	N.E.
Lowest	52.00	49.00	57.00	46.00	57.00	56.00	...	...	...	...	S.W.
AUGUST.											
Means.....	61.35	57.61	68.32	53.32	60.19	57.64	...	...	.	...	S.W.
Highest	69.00	67.00	74.00	61.00	62.00	58.00	3.43	0.66	5th	21	N.W.
Lowest	56.00	53.00	63.00	48.00	58.00	57.00	...	...	...	...	S.E.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS (*continued*).

Month	Hygrometer		Temperature.				Rainfall				Wind
	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Max.	Min.	Earth		Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours.		No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	Pre-vailing Wind
					1ft.	4ft.		Depth	Date		
SEPTEMBER.											
Means.....	55.60	55.83	63.70	51.66	56.40	58.83	...	...	...	...	N.E.
Highest	63.00	60.00	74.00	56.00	60.00	58.00	0.43	0.30	13th	4	N.W.
Lowest	48.00	46.00	57.00	37.00	54.00	56.00	...	...	...	...	S.E.
OCTOBER.											
Means..	51.84	49.67	58.48	48.25	53.67	55.35	...	...	...	..	N.E.
Highest	58.00	57.00	71.00	58.00	57.00	56.00	2.37	0.66	11th	17	S.E.
Lowest	44.00	42.00	52.00	41.00	50.00	54.00	...	...	...	...	N.W.
NOVEMBER.											
Means.....	36.30	34.96	45.10	30.60	40.66	50.33	...	...	...	...	N.W.
Highest	48.00	46.00	55.00	43.00	50.00	54.00	3.45	0.75	27th	18	S.E.
Lowest	25.00	25.00	38.00	22.00	32.00	46.00	...	...	...	...	S.W.
DECEMBER.											
Means.....	43.29	41.96	49.06	68.29	42.52	45.61	..	...	...	...	N.W.
Highest	59.00	52.00	54.00	47.00	46.00	46.00	4.28	0.55	15th	23	S.E.
Lowest	35.00	31.00	34.00	28.00	38.00	44.00	...	...	...	...	S.W.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.--INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	42		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	104	7	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	120	12	
Total	266	19	

2.--DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	3	3		
Want of Ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding	1	1		
Other Nuisances	15	15		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	1	1		
{ unsuitable or de-				
{ fective				
{ not separate for				
{ sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (S. 101)...				
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).				
Other offences				
Total	22	22		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						OUTWORK IN UN- WHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.			Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out- workers forwarded to other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	Number of In- spections of Out- workers' premises.	Insances	Notices served
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.						
	Lists.	Out- workers. Workmen							
20	32	5	8	7	3	30	20		
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. ... Plaster Casting, Preparing and Mounting Butterflies ... Leather Working ... Total ...	20	32	5	8	7	3	30	20	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Cycle makers, Carpenters and Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Work places	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total number of workshops on Register								93

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	2
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	5
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	2
Notified by H.M. Inspector...	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	2
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	1

SANITARY WORK. 1910.

Particulars as to Staff employed in Sanitary Department, specify if Inspectors are engaged in any other duties, and if so, what.		Inspections.					Notices.				Dwelling Houses.					Houses let in lodgings (Tene-ment Houses.)		Common Lodging Houses.	
ALBERT B. KRAMM, Inspector.		Number of Premises Inspected on Complaint.	Number of Premises Inspected in connection with Infec-tious Diseases.	Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection.	Houses Inspected from House-to-House.	Total Number of Inspections and re-inspections made.	Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given.	Statutory Orders Issued.	Summonses Served.	Convictions Obtained.	Houses, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Repaired, &c.	Closed as Unfit for Habitation. (a) as result of action under H.W.C. Acts (b) otherwise.	Re-opened after Repairs, Alterations, &c.	Demolished.	Illegal Underground Dwellings Vacated.	Number Registered under By-laws.	Number of Contraventions.	Number Registered under By-Laws.	Number of Inspections made.
		141	95	172	113	1763	88	4	—	—	31	(b) 9	—	—	—	3	—	1	3

SANITARY WORK, 1910.

Canal Boats used as Dwellings.	Number Registered under the Acts.		1
	Number of Contraventions of Regulations.		1
Movable Dwellings, Caravans, Tents, &c.	Number Observed during the Year.		8
	Number of Nuisances therefrom abated.		1
	Number Removed from District		1
Bakehouses.	Number in District.		12
	Contraventions of Factory Acts.		5
Slaughter-houses.	Number on Register.		7
	Number of inspections made and frequency of inspection.		360
	Contravention of Bye-Laws.		3
Cow-sheds.	Number on Register.		7
	Number of Inspections made and frequency of inspection.		14
	Contraventions of Regulations.		3
	Number of Milch Cows in District.		130
Dairies and Milk-shops.	Number on Register.		12
	Number of Inspections made and frequency of inspection.		24
	Contraventions of Regulations.		1
Unsound Food.	Articles or Parcels surrendered.		5. Animals and Organs. 2. Parcels.
	Samples taken (if any) by the District Local Authority.		1
	Found Adulterated.		1
Wells.	New Sunk.		1
	Cleansed, Repaired, &c.		1
	Closed as Polluted.		1
	Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Water Service.		100%
Water Supply and Water Service.	New Provided.		1
	Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.		6
	Draw-Taps placed on mains.		1
Cisterns.	Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System.		100%
	Number of Samples obtained for analysis from Public Supply.		8

SANITARY WORK, 1910.

Drainage and Sewerage of existing Buildings.																											
Water Closets.		Percentage of Houses Provided with Water Closets.	Drains.						Cesspools.		Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers.	Disinfection.			Dust.				Sundry Nuisances Abated,								
Number of Water Closets substituted for Dry Receptacles.	Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved.		Examined, Tested, Exposed, etc.	Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, etc.	Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes Disconnected, Repaired, etc.	New Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts fixed.	Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired.	Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted.	Reconstructed.	Rendered Impervious, Emptied, Cleansed, etc.		Abolished, and Drain connected to Sewer.	Rooms Disinfected (a) Ordinary infectious diseases, (b) Phthisis	Rooms stripped and cleansed.	Articles disinfected or destroyed. (a) Ordinary infectious disease. (b) Phthisis	New bins provided.	Periodical frequency of dust removal.	Number of Complaints of non-removal received.	Method of Disposal (a) Destructor (b) by Tipping (c) Other, state method.	Overcrowding.	Smoke.	Accumulation of refuse.	Foul ditches, ponds, &c., and stagnant water.	Foul pigs and other animals.	Dampness.	Yards repaved or repaired.	Other nuisances.
—	28	99%	81	38	46	13	16	26	17	—	—	99%	(a) 188 (b) 26	14	(a) 2390 (b) 302	59	Weekly	7	(a) By Tipping and Burning at the Newton Sewage Farm.	6	2	43	3	7	44	58	265

